

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

The Equator smelter, which was idle for several weeks while the plant was being changed from a coal to an oil burner, was blown in again September 7, and the Jerome News says it is running smoothly. There are over 100 men employed at the Equator, which force is to be increased.

Last Friday's Prospector says: One of the largest trains that ever went out of Tombstone, rolled down to Fairbank this afternoon loaded with ore from the different dumps belonging to the Tombstone Consolidated. The output is steadily increasing, making it necessary to bring more rolling stock into requisition every day.

The concrete walls for the new concentrator of the Detroit Copper company are nearly ready for the iron and rafter work, and the timbers are being placed on the ground ready for beginning the erection as soon as the men have gotten through the erection of the trestle work at the smelter.—Mojave Leader.

It is reliably reported that all preliminary arrangements have been completed for the reopening of the Ray properties, owned by an English syndicate. A townsite has been surveyed and staked off into town lots, and the indications are that there will be several hundred men at work within ninety days. This is good news, as the Ray is known to be one of the best properties in Pinal county, says the Blade.

J. L. Bachelder, who owns the Bachelder group of copper, silver and gold bearing claims in Dos Cabezas, was a pleasant caller last Saturday. He showed us a specimen of molybdenite from his property, also a smelter return from some ore shipped from his claims while under bond to Geo. H. Wilson and Col. Duggan. The ore carried values in gold, silver and copper and some iron, netting 51.49¢ per ton. But 28 tons were shipped which was taken from a 60-foot drift. No wonder Mr. Bachelder has faith in his property and the Dos Cabezas district in general.—Wilcox News.

One of the most important gold strikes ever made in the district is reported by Manager Potter of the Sierra de Oro. For the past year or more the company has been engaged in running a cross cut tunnel to develop its property. The tunnel is now in 800 feet, and has just cut the fourth lead, which is 4 feet wide, and carries values of from 132¢ to 1¢ in gold and 6 per cent lead. This lead was struck at a depth of 462 feet from the surface, which gives the company a large amount of stopping ground.—Clifton Copper Era.

A correspondent of the International-American says: "Paradise has now two producing lead mines which are sending lead ores every day to El Paso. The King of Lead, located near the Sullivan property, is being opened up by eastern parties and there is already enough rich lead ore in sight to continue shipments for a great length of time. The Leadville, owned by Meyers & Waler, and which has already shipped nearly fifty cars of rich lead ore, is now leased to Messrs. Brownlee, Weeks & Wells, who have a force of men at work taking out the ore and shipping it to the El Paso smelter.

An important question now being speculated on by the people of Bisbee and the Warren mining district is, "has a good body of ore been caught in the Copper Glance?" The story that it has come from a man very close to the management of the Copper Glance people. He says that the report is that the diamond drill has already cut a body of ore seventeen feet through. He states that one man who owns claims in the vicinity of the Glance has been offering a half interest in his claims for 1,000¢ each, and that he had been advised by a man working with the diamond drill outfit that he had better not sell his claims at any price for the present. Should such a report as the above concerning the Copper Glance prove to be true, it would be one of the biggest things that

has happened in the Warren mining district, and would demonstrate that it was the biggest mining district in the world. It has always been contended that in the vicinity of the Glance mine it was only a question of depth to the ore. Should ore be encountered there no matter at what depth, it would start another boom in the Warren district beside which the one of one and two years ago would be a very tame affair in comparison.—Bisbee Review.

Imagine a gigantic honeycomb forty miles long by fifteen miles broad, surrounded by water and penetrated by hundreds of miles of tunnels arranged in tiers one below another to the depth of a mile, and you will have some idea of the country in which the deepest mine in the world is located. Even the tin mines of Cornwall seem puny in comparison with what is to be found under the upper peninsula of Michigan. The Cornish mines extend down 3,000 feet below the level of the sea. The deepest copper mine in Michigan extends down 4,000 feet below the bottom of Lake Superior, which in itself is 1,000 feet deep. In the deepest mine there are over 200 miles of tunnels lighted in part with incandescent lamps, and a complete telephone service with a "central" and eighty instruments installed in the galleries, so that a pumpman on say the fifty-seventh level can call up a friend over the long distance wire to Chicago and tell him how it feels to live in the bowels of the earth.—M. & E. Review.

The authorities of C. Juarez have formulated a plan by which they hope to protect Mexican laborers who go to the United States on the representations of some smooth and enterprising employment agent on the other side of the line. The plan is when a train comes into Juarez from the south to have policemen there who will gather the incoming laborers into a bunch and march them to the Jefatura. Here they are duly registered, told of how their brother laborers have been disappointed and left stranded, and then advised not to go into the States to work without a signed contract as to duration of work and pay, and if it is for a short time, a guaranty of return transportation must be made. This plan is to place responsibility, and if the laborer does not act upon the advice, he cannot very well ask the Mexican government for transportation back home as heretofore.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, speaking of the World's Fair, said: "The more I see of the Exposition the more I enjoy it. It is by all means the greatest World's Fair I have ever seen. As an opportunity for becoming acquainted with the resources of the country, for acquiring a general knowledge of every subject that I can think of, a visit to the Fair should not be missed. It is also an excellent means for having a good time. The amusement features are fine. St. Louis seems well prepared to take care of her guests. The city and the management of the Exposition in particular are to be congratulated for what they have accomplished. The Fair is beautiful and should be seen by all."

Do It Today.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25¢; regular size, 75¢. At all druggists.

Only One-Tenth of Cripple Creek's Area is Developed.

A Cripple Creek special to the Denver Mining News says: Situated within the producing area of the Cripple Creek mining district are 195 openings through which ore is being produced by one or more operators. This is an increase of 61 openings during the last year and a half, and it is due to the more liberal policy of leasing property, which makes a powerful argument in favor of the leasing systems generally. The number does not include dump workings, of which there are many, nor the mines closed which have ore in sight. Were they taken into account the number would go over 200. The producing area is six miles square. Of the producing mines not 9 per cent have been developed to the depth of 500 feet, and not 8 per cent to the depth of 1,000 feet. A study of the mine map workings of the district reveals the fact that of the so called producing area not one-tenth has been developed.

As the mines have so far yielded about 140,000,000¢ in gold, and there being almost that amount in sight now, the question naturally comes up, what may one expect when the balance or the undeveloped portion has been developed?

There are twelve hills in the district on which producing mines are situated. They are distributed as follows: Bull hill leads, with 52 producers; Gold hill is second, with 43; Battle mountain, the treasure vault of the district, 32; Beacon hill 18; Ironclad hill, eight; Globe hill, five; Squaw mountain, five; Womack hill, four; Guyot hill, three, and Galena hill and Copper mountain, one each. Copper mountain is the most northerly section of the camp and here a very good tonnage of cyanide ore is being extracted and worked with profit.

A Mine Located by a Dream.

From Stateline comes a most remarkable story of a rich find, recently made there by a prospector, says the Desert News of Salt Lake City. The strike occurred in the Wasp, which is located about six miles north of Modena. M. L. Burns, owner of the mine, together with his son, had done considerable work on the property, and had encountered some moderately good ore. The workings of the mine were near the top of the hill, where tunnels between 200 and 300 feet had been run.

Below the cabin and tunnel was a huge stump, where Mr. Burns was accustomed to cut wood. One night he had a dream, which told him that a monstrous ledge lay covered under this stump. The next morning he told his son about the matter, who scoffed at it as a "pipe dream" and refused to search for the ledge. Not long after, during the absence of his son, Mr. Burns began to explore the ground under the stump, and, sure enough, the ledge was there, and a real one too fully 20 feet wide. Following up the ledge for about thirty feet a cave six feet wide, ten feet high and thirty feet long was discovered. The ledge and contents of this cave are extraordinarily rich and in immense quantity.

The story leaked out and was treated by most people as a fairy tale. Although it was hard to believe, several prominent Salt Lake City men had faith enough in Mr. Burns' veracity to investigate. An expert was sent to the property and returned with samples and the statement that all was as represented. Assays of these samples gave a value of 1678 in gold and 148 in silver to the ton. When it is remembered that the extent of the ore body is 20 feet wide, a fair estimate of the immense wealth already in sight can be made. A tunnel along the ledge would attain a depth of about 400 feet below the upper workings.

A company of Salt Lake people has an option on the property, by which it agrees to erect a ten-stamp mill for a three eighth interest in the property. It is reported that the option has been closed and that the intention is to begin operations at once.

It will be remembered that the famous Stratton mine was discovered through a dream, and this seems likely to equal, if not rival, that remarkable find.

Boise Basin Placer Mines.

The source of all the placer gold which has made Boise basin, Idaho county, Idaho, famous, and the value of which is claimed to have exceeded 300,000,000¢, is believed to have been found in the South African company's property, one mile north of Idaho City, the very center of the wonderful placer deposits that have been producing for forty years or more. The ledge in the South Africa has now been proven to have a width exceeding 300 feet and the hanging wall has not yet been found. Neither has the length of the ore shoot been determined, but it has been opened in places for a distance of 400 feet.

More or less mystery has always surrounded the origin of the great placer deposits in and around Idaho City and the ledge now being opened in the South Africa was never suspected as existing in the early days and other theories were followed in an attempt to solve the problem. The South Africa developments have apparently solved the mystery and the future of Idaho is made to appear very rosy in consequence. Explaining conditions the Idaho World concludes a column article as follows:

"The rich placer ground on Elk creek extended to, but no beyond this great ore deposit, which was almost entirely capped with granite, and its existence was not suspected when the placer ground covering it was worked off in early days. This immense ledge, dyke or deposit runs east and west, and undoubtedly crosses More creek at the upper limit of the rich placer ground on that stream. This affords the most reasonable theory of the source of most of the gold these two creeks have yielded.

"This having been the greatest placer camp ever discovered, it is not unreasonable to predict that the monster ledge from which flowed these millions upon millions of gold that was washed from the gravel, will prove to be the greatest producer of the yellow metal ever discovered. What has been revealed by surface cuts and the full dimensions have not yet been discovered, gives more than reasonable ground for the belief that it will be."

Bolivia has wisely decided to invest the 10,000,000¢ or thereabouts received from Brazil for release of claim to the Acre territory at the head waters of the Amazon in railroads intended to develop the languishing mining resources of the country. An agent of the government is now in this country endeavoring to interest an American syndicate to take up the task. The government proposes to build about 800 kilometers and it is claimed that this extension of the transportation of the country would open up very rich tin, copper and silver mines. Bolivia is one of the least developed of the Andean republics and this new idea may put it forward greatly, particularly in view of the economic effects which will result from the promised early completion of the Panama waterway.—Mining World.

The wisdom and far-sight observed in the construction of the Imperial cyanide mill, near Deadwood, South Dakota, is worthy of comment and emulation elsewhere, where dry crushing is in practice, as at the Imperial. The bane of dry-crushing mills is the dust incident to the operation. The annoyance has been reduced to a minimum in the Imperial mill by placing the crushing and pulverizing machinery in a building separated from all other departments, so that the tanks, leaching, precipitation, cleanup, assay and engine departments are free from the objectionable and unhealthy dust.—M. & S. Press.

Beautiful Women.

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